St. John [illegible] Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, September 3, 1852. Number [illegible].

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by William Durant, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d. in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Mutual Insurance Company.

Joseph Fairweather, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. Lawrence, Zebedee Ring, S. L. Tilley, S. K. Foster, *Directors.*
J. M. Robinson, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
Isaac Woodward, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

George Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST—PETERS STREET.
[*opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson*]

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,
State Street, BOSTON,
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

1852.
Spring Style of HATS.
C. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE just received, per *Cuba* from Boston, their *Spring Style* of HAT BLOCKS, and are prepared to furnish Gentlemen with *Fashionable* HATS, of various qualities.

Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, are only 20s. each; other qualities proportionally low.

HATS and CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ *Call and see the New Style.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and
March 12. North side King-Street.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29, 1851.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, [illegible] miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.

DINNERS, &c. &c., got up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance.

WASHINGTON ALDEN.
February 2, 1849.

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers and others, furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash paid the highest price given for Old Silver.

June 4.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, At the Old Stand Again!

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public at large that he again occupies his old stand, and he is prepared to furnish them with all the NOVELTIES of the Season, and the substantial realities of life with which they have been formerly accommodated in this Establishment.

DINNERS, SOUPS, LUNCHES, SUPPERS, &c. at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES NETHERY.
St. John, N. B., May 7th, 1852.

HENRY P. SANCTON,
Soap and Candle Manufacturer,
ORANGE STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

HAS constantly on hand, Soap and Candles [illegible]

☞ Those who are in want are invited to call and see for themselves. [illegible] in the City.—The smallest favor thankfully received.

☞ *MIND!! Orange-Street—near the Centenary Chapel.*

WM. WESELOWSKI,

HAS Removed his place of business to Dock street opposite the Store of Mr. [illegible] where he will be ready at all times to execute orders in his line.

☞ Journeymen and an Apprentice wanted.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 sterling,
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £31,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John R. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premium paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst: Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, Junr. Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Assurance Company.
[*Established in 1836.*]
Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick, that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

AUSTIN'S LIVERY [illegible] STABLE.
Charlotte Street, next the Saint John Hotel

HENRY AUSTEN gives thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very cordial support [illegible]

LIVERY STABLE

and he begs [illegible] CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, CHAISES and CARRIAGES of the most fashionable descriptions, [illegible]

Saddle Horses, Waggons and Horses, single, double, [illegible] at a moment's notice, and in the best and most fashionable manner [illegible]

May 7, 1852.

ST. JOHN LIVERY STABLES.

[illegible]

JAMES STOCKFORD.
St. John, July 9, 1852.

[illegible]

LOCKHART & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm, situated in the Parish of Springfield, (King's County.) The said Farm contains Two Hundred Acres, Eighty of which is cleared [illegible] with a comfortable Dwelling House, and good Barns; cuts Twenty Five Tons English Hay yearly. The Farm is situated near a Grist and Saw Mill, and likewise a Carding Machine, and within a mile of Episcopal Church, and 1 1-2 of the Baptist Meeting House. It is known as the Case Settlement, and bisected by the road from the Finger Board to Sussex and Hall Bargain, and is within thirty-three miles of the City of Saint John.

Terms of Sale will be half down, and the remaining half in yearly instalments.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN O'NEIL.
Springfield, (K. C.) June 18, 1852.

FARM at Musquash for sale!

A VERY valuable and well situated FARM, at Musquash in the Parish of Lancaster, 15 miles from the City of Saint John, containing 400 acres in the whole—[illegible] acres of which are Dyked Marsh, the remaining best quality Upland, about 100 acres being cleared and in excellent condition.—The Mail Road to St. Andrews and the United States runs through the property. It is situated in the Village of Musquash—bounded on one side by the River, and in a place well calculated both for farming purposes and a public establishment.

There is on the place, a large and convenient Dwelling House, in good repair; also, a small house, suitable for a tenant, a Blacksmith's Shop, and two large Barns, capable of containing 60 tons of hay besides cattle; and plenty of good water near the house.

The Farm and Establishment will be found on examination to be well worthy the attention of any persons inclined to purchase; and the probability is that the Western Railroad Depot will be at this spot.

The terms of payment will be made easy; and further particulars may be obtained on application to DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, St. John, or to the Proprietor on the premises.

May 21, 1852. WILLIAM FOGG.

225 CASES OF India-Rubber Boots and Shoes.

Received by the schooner *London*, from New York, and *Pearl*, from Boston, assorted as follows:—

MEN'S and Women's OVER-SHOES; Misses' and Children's ditto; Women's Buskins and Gaiters; Men's India-rubber Boots; Women's (Jenny Lind) Boots.

Also—100 cases Leather and Cloth BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Mens Boots and Brogans; Men's Slippers and Pumps; Women's Buskins and Shoes; Women's Enamelled and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Shoes, for sale only by the case.

I am authorised to state, that a constant stock of the above kind of goods (in the Shoe Trade) will be kept in my hands for sale, and buyers may expect to get them on better terms than they can be imported.

Also, constantly on hand—PAINTS and OILS, NAILS and SPIKES; Window Glass, from 6x8 up to 40x30; Flint Glass of all kinds; Wooden Ware; Brooms; 10,000 pieces Paper Hangings; English and American Oil Floor Cloth and Canvas; Warranted Seasoned Cane and wood Seat-Chairs, of every kind. Groceries, Spices, Drugs, Dyes, &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,
June 4. Prince Wm. street.

NEW HAT STORE,
Number Seventeen, King-street.

A splendid Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, and FURNISHING GOODS, just received by the *Sir Harry Smith, Alciope, Cambria, Devon, Hantsport, Cuba,* and *Mary Jane*, from the several markets known for taste and style—

GENTS' Satin HATS, from 5s. upwards;
Gents' Velvet Plush Hats, from 12s. 6d.;
Gents' Black Kossuth and Magyar Hats, from 5s.;
Gents' Drab Kossuth Hats, *very handsome*, from 5s.;
Youth's LEGHORNE HATS, from 2s. 6d.;
Gents' Leghorn and Panama Hats, from 3s. 9d.;
Men's FELT Hats, all colors, from 7d. 1-2.;
Travelling TRUNKS, from 7s. 6d.;
Gents' & Ladies' CARPET BAGS, from 2s.;
Mens & Youths' Cloth and Fancy Caps, from 1s.;
Mens' & Youths' GLAZED CAPS, from 7d. 1-2.;
Goodyear's Patent INDIA RUBBER COATS;
Leather HAT CASES, PEAKS and STRAPS;
Boys' and Misses' Belts; Gold and Silver Laces;
Gents' Shirts, Fronts, Collars, STOCKS, Hdkfs. Gloves, Braces, and other Furnishing Goods.

*** HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, MADE TO ORDER.
☞ TERMS—*Five per cent. discount for Cash.*

LOCKHART & CO.,
May 1, 1852.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d. per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department and [illegible] Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Learning, Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 50s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 10 *Manager.*

New-Brunswick STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY,—Portland Bridge, St. John.

HAVING fitted up [illegible]

May 7. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

[illegible]

F. H. DEVEBER & SON.

DRUGS, Medicines, &c.—[illegible] DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES & PERFUMERY [illegible] Wholesale and Retail at the lowest market prices.

S. L. TILLEY.
April 23. No. 15 King street.

PEW FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] No. [illegible] in the Organ Gallery of Trinity Church. [illegible]

GEORGE BLATCH, Barrister at Law.

COMMON COUNCIL.

[*From the Freeman of Saturday.*]

The Common Council met on Wednesday afternoon, his Worship the Mayor in the Chair.

Present—Ald. Cudlip, Johnston, Vanhorne and Beattey. Councillors Ballentine, Nowlin, Stetson, M'Avity and Coram.

Four Freemen were sworn in.

The Committee for erecting a Bell Tower, reported that tenders were received. The tender of F. Langan for £256 being the lowest was accepted, and the committee authorized to enter into contract for the work.

Ald. Johnston, moved that the Chamberlain pay to John Hooper, road master of Dukes Ward, £10 on account.

Coun. Nowlin opposed the motion. For several years the road masters had failed to file the lists of those performing statute labour, &c., with the Chamberlain, as required by the law, and on his motion they had put an order on the books some months ago, that the road masters be notified to file those lists; until it was shown to the Board that they had done so, he would oppose any payment on account to them. For many years past, it was impossible to ascertain the real position of the statute labour rate, the amount due.

Ald. Cudlip condemned the present system, and hoped they would get rid of it. It was absurd that four road masters should be paid 7s. 6d. a day each, for overseeing sometimes three men. He was opposed to paying any of their officers who did not perform their work properly. In any other situation, an employer would discharge the man who did not put his work in proper shape, and he did not see why the rule regulating public employers should be different. It was the duty of the road master to file the lists required, and until they had done so, he would oppose their being paid.

Coun. Ballentine hoped they would soon be able to put an end to the confounded system of jobbing that now exists, and which employs four men to do the work of one. For the present, it was the law, and they must put up with it, and pay these men when they had done the work, but not before.

Ald. Johnston thought it hard that where a man had been employed doing the work of the Corporation for months, he should not be paid a portion of what was due to him. He had Mr. Hooper's word that he had filed his lists, and if he had not done so, no doubt he would, and should be paid.

Ald. Vanhorn and others supported Alderman Johnston's views.

It was ascertained that Mr. Hooper had filed his lists, and the amount asked was voted him on a division.

On motion of Ald. Vanhorn, a like sum was voted to John Moore, road master Sydney Ward.

The tender of John M'Gourty, £14 10s. for the improvement of Wentworth Street, being the lowest was accepted.

A petition of Messrs. McLaughlan and Stackhouse, praying that a number of lots in Carleton be leased to them as a ship yard, was read and referred to a committee composed of the Harbour Committee and Carleton Land committee. Coun. Ballentine wishing it to be referred to a special committee of three, and Coun. Coram that it be entrusted to the Carleton Land Committee alone, while others proposed that it be referred to the Harbour Committee. The Committee is to report to the Board.

It was moved by Coun. M'Avity that the resolution of the Board of November 26, 1851, directing a lease to be given to Josiah Adams, of land at Carleton, be rescinded. Mr. Adams had wilfully taken possession of a portion of the Corporation property, by extending his wharf out below low water mark. The matter had been referred to a Committee, of which he was a member, and he had very reluctantly signed the report, recommending an agreement, which he thought Mr. Adams would be glad to accept. This was—that he should be granted a lease, on the usual conditions, at a rent of £6 a year. Mr. Adams had not chosen to accept this and the matter had lain over, and it would continue so until the Board took active steps to assert its rights. Parties seemed now to think that they had only to take possession of the public lands, and by holding them a few years they would become their own.

Coun. Coram said it was not to the rent Mr. Adams objected, but to the terms of the lease. He was willing to give up a portion of his ground for a public slip and to pay a fair rent if he got such a lease as he thought fair. It would be hard if they were now to deprive him of all his means. They should encourage enterprising young men among them and not drive them all away.

Ald. Vanhorne believed if the Corporation did not exert itself all the public lands in Carleton would soon be held by squatters. He could see from his own window that Brooks Ward was fast being taken possession of by them.

The resolution passed—only Messrs. Beattey and Coram opposed it.

Coun. Nowlin then moved that the Recorder be instructed to institute the necessary proceedings for the recovery of the property illegally held by Mr. Adams. This passed also; Mr. Coram expressing a hope that they would soon have a City of their own on the West side.

It was ordered that P. Devine be relieved of his taxes in consequence of his poverty.

A petition of Mr. Ramsay, praying a lease of a lot in Carleton, was referred to the Committee.

A petition of James Whitney, praying a lease of a part of Navy Island, was ordered to be filed.

On the verbal report of the Fire Department Committee, the tender of Mires and Masters, £37, for building a Hose Cart for the Brooks Ward Engine was accepted as being the lowest. Some objections were made because tenders were not advertized for, but the circumstances were alleged to be a sufficient reason and these were waived.

After much discussion as to the best course to be pursued, it was ordered that the Alderman and Councillor of King's Ward be authorised to procure a plan and specification for the completion of the repairs of [illegible]-street, from the Golden Ball to the Marsh Bridge, and advertise for tenders for the work and enter into contract for the same, provided the whole expense shall not exceed £130.

The first proposition was that the Alderman and Councillor be authorised to expend £130 on the street; this they estimated would enable them to get a certain amount of work done, the centre gravelled, and the sidewalk on the one side completed and repaired. They thought that they could do better by having the work done under their own superintendence than if they were to get it done by contract, and they only asked what was absolutely necessary to put the street in a tolerable state of repair.

The Mayor had, at the request of the Alderman and Councillor, gone with them to examine the street, and saw what was necessary. He explained what they proposed to do. The sidewalk at one side [illegible] for the sum asked.

Ald. Vanhorne wished to see the street properly [illegible].

Coun. Nowlin, Ald. Cudlip, and others, preferred that the work should be done by contract, and [illegible]. Coun. Nowlin proposed that the Committee report to the Board before the contract was entered, but then it was asserted would be too much delay and the motion was negatived.

Ald. Cudlip moved that £25 be paid to H. M'Devitt, on account of his contract for the improvement of Pitt-street, said work being nearly completed.

Coun. Nowlin seconded the motion.

Ald. Johnston opposed the motion. He thought it was giving a preference to others to pay this amount to Mr. M'Devitt. The money first voted would be [illegible] the Committee, and there were [illegible] whose contracts were [illegible] to Mr. M'Devitt's, and would then be [illegible] what they were fairly entitled to. [illegible] contract, to his knowledge had [illegible] for the improvement of Waterloo-road and was not yet paid. It would be doing him an injustice that Mr. M'Devitt should be paid while he was kept out of his money.

A long and warm discussion followed.

Ald. Cudlip said Mr. M'Devitt was no pet of his, but he would do him the justice to say that he did his work well and satisfactorily, and he thought should be paid.

Coun. Nowlin replied warmly to Ald. Johnston's arguments, asserting that he had pursued the very course on many former occasions that he now objected to—that he had violated the rule moved by himself—that he had managed to get a large portion of the statute labour of last year expended in Dukes Ward, &c.

Much was said about the claims of the several wards, and it was asked by Councillor M'Avity and others, why the Alderman and Councillor for Queen's did not ask the balance of the former contract just completed by H. M'Devitt, instead of asking an amount on account of a recent contract.

They explained that they had only got the necessary certificates of the City Surveyor at 2 o'clock, and wished to examine the work and prepare a report, &c.

Ald. Johnston was willing to vote for the payment of the balance of this contract.

On a division, there appeared for Ald. Cudlip's motion 4, and against it 4. The Mayor decided in the affirmative, as it had long been the practice of the Board to advance money on account of the contract as the work progressed.

The Ferry Committee reported that they had received tenders for repairing the Ferry landings, and it was ordered that these be referred to the committee to adopt such of them as they think most advantageous for the public service.

It was ordered that John M'Alpine be allowed to retire from the Fire Department with the usual privileges; that the Fire Department committee be authorized to place a Fire Plug near the Marine Hospital; that the Alderman and Councillor of Sydney be authorized to have certain repairs made to the Breakwater, the cost not to exceed £10; that the Alderman and Councillor of Queen's be appointed a Committee to consult with the Recorder and ascertain the proper steps to be taken in respect of the lease of the Godsoe lots in Leinster Street; that permission be given to the Police Magistrate, to purchase "Burnes Justice" and "Chitty's Criminal Law" for the use of the Police Office.

The amount of the accounts passed were £388 17s. 4d., including £226 10s. for lighting the street lamps to August 1st, and other accounts of the Gas Company.

TRADE, &c.—The total value in sterling of the Import into the Port of Saint John during the quarter ending 5th July last amount to £332,587. Of this amount 199,590 was the value of good from the United Kingdom, and £98,987 from the United States. The importations of dry goods from Great Britain amounted to £105,819 sterling cordage and rope, £16,775; hardware, £19,178. The quantity of tea imported from England during that period was 132,285 lbs.; brandy and gin, 33,924 gallons; coals, 3418 tons; wine, 4524 gallons. The following articles were imported from the United States during the quarter:—Beef and pork, 637 barrels; coffee, 34,116 lbs.; coals 1494 tons; corn, 47,784 bushels; wheat flour, 28,278 barrels; rum and alcohol, 25,293 gallons; tea, 151,383 lbs.; wheat 38,697 bushels. The total value of Imports into this Port for the half-year ending 5th July last, amounted to £381,119 sterling. The total amount of Export during the quarter ending 5th July last, was £136,654 sterling. The quantity of deals exported to Great Britain was 34,263,000 feet; and timber, 19,563 tons.

The number of vessels arrived at this port during the half year ending 5th July last, was 666,139,904 tons; for the corresponding period in the previous year 623 vessels, 140,284 tons. This shows very little change in the amount of tonnage.—[*Courier.*

MISCELLANY.

CHARACTER.—There is a glare about worldly success which is very apt to dazzle mens eyes. When we see a man rising in the world, thriving in business, successful in speculations—if he be a man out of our own line, who does not come into competition with us, so as to make us jealous of him we are too apt to form a foolishly high opinion of his merits. We are apt to say within ourselves, "What a wonderful man this must be, to rise so rapidly!"—forgetting that dust and straw, and feathers, things with neither weight nor value in them, rise the soonest and the easiest. In like manner, it is not the truly great and good man, generally speaking, who rises the most rapidly into wealth and notice. A man may be sharp, active, quick, dexterous, cunning—he may be ever on the watch for opportunities to push his fortunes; a man of this kind can hardly fail of getting on in the world; yet, with all this, he may not have a grain of real greatness about him. He may be all we have described, and yet have no greatness of mind, no greatness of soul. He may be utterly without sympathy and fellow-feeling for others; he may be utterly devoid of all true wisdom; he may be without piety and without charity—without love, that is either for God or man.

IS YOUR HOUSE A HOME.—How important that you make your house a *home*. A house is a mere skeleton of bricks, laths plaster, and wood. A *home* is the residence not merely of the body, but of the heart; a place for the affections to unfold and develope themselves; for little children to love, and learn, and play in; for young people to grow in earthly and heavenly wisdom; for husband and wife to labour smilingly together to make a life a blessing, and secure a better home beyond the grave. A house where the wife is a slattern and a sloven, and a busy-body in other people's matters, cannot be a home. A house where there is no happy fireside—no book—above all, no religion, no Bible—how can that be a home? A house where the husband is a drunkard cannot be a home; nor can there be a home, where there is no *love*—to God and love to man.

A GOOD NAME.—Always be more solicitous to preserve your inocence than concerned to prove it. It will never do to seek a good name as a primary object. Like trying to be graceful, the effort to be popular will make you contemptible. Take care of your spirit and conduct, and your reputation will take care of itself. The utmost that you are called to do, as the guardian of your reputation is to remove injurious aspersions. Let not your good be evil spoken of, and follow the highest example in mild and implicit self vindication. No reputation can be permanent which does not spring from principle; and he would maintain a good character, should be mainly solicitous to maintain a good conscience, void of offence toward God and man.

NOT BAD.—The Rev. Mr. E., who lived not a thousand miles from Portland, was preparing his discourse for the next Sabbath. Stopping occasionally to review what he had written, and to erase that which he was disposed to improve, he was accosted by his little son, who had numbered but three summers—

"Father, does God tell you what to preach?"
"Certainly, my child."
"*Then what makes you scratch it out?*"

EVERY THING in this life has its counterbalance. You see me now, says Belisarius, superannuated, blind, and indigent, the tenant of an old castle in ruins. But look back to a space of thirty years, adorned with happiness, and bright with victory and triumphs; review that period, and you will wish your son the lot of Belisarius.

PLEASURE owes its greatest zest to anticipation. The promise of a shilling fiddle will keep a schoolboy happy for a year. The fun connected with its possession will not last an hour. Now, what is true of schoolboys is equally true of men; all they differ in is in the price of their fiddles.

FINE SENSIBILITIES are like woodbines, delightful luxuries of beauty to twine round a solid, upright stem of understanding, but very poor things if unsustained by strength, they are left to creep along the ground.

A Story from Real Life.

THE VILLAGE BAR-ROOM.

Twenty years from the time I first set out from home, I found myself, one dreary evening in November, winding down the road by the old mill at the head of the valley in which I was born. The scene was cheerful. Twenty years is a great while in a man's life, and sad changes often take place in less time. To me it seemed an age. I tried to recall the features and voices of my friends, as I had last seen and heard them, while fancy mocked me by suggesting the changes that had fallen upon all I loved.

Some strange whim led me around by the graveyard. The church looked like the face of an old friend, but the lattice on one side of the belfry was broken away, and a loose shutter swung back and forth in the bleak wind, which made sad music amid the tall elms and wide-spreading willows. The changes in the grave-yard were sad enough, too. Death had been at work in that quiet valley, and many new tomb-stones were there. On some, over which the moss and wild vines were creeping, I traced names that were as familiar to me as my own.

I sat down in the angle formed by the vestry behind the church, and yielded to my sad forebodings. How many of these new tenants of the grave were bone of my bone? Perhaps my father? Perhaps, (and the thought was indeed bitter,) perhaps my mother? And then I remembered the sad voice, the tender embrace, the last look of our parting twenty years ago. Every night in these long years had I laid my head on my pillow, with the remembrance of my mother's blessing resting like the dew of heaven upon my heart.—And often amid scenes of temptation and peril, had her warning voice whispered within me, "My son, do not this great wickedness and sin against God." I longed, yet dreaded, to look again upon the circle of beloved ones, for I could scarcely hope that it was yet unbroken.

While I was indulging these sad thoughts, I heard the gate creak on its hinges, and withdrawing myself still further into the deepening shadows, I witnessed a scene I can never forget. An old man, with feeble, tottering steps, which he vainly endeavored to steady with his oaken staff, crept slowly up the path towards the church. His thin white locks and pale face, were in sad keeping with his threadbare clothes.

As he approached, I could observe the strange expression of his countenance, which now seemed lighted with painful and most vivid emotions, now sunk into hopeless imbecility. He passed so near me that I could have touched him, and tottering toward a cluster of graves, he dropped upon a tomb-stone to rest his trembling limbs, leaned upon his staff, and rocking himself to and fro wailed in low, muttering tones his dirge for the dead. For awhile his thoughts seemed incoherent and rambling. By degrees they became more distinct, and at last, with startling earnestness, and a voice, the recollection of which even now thrills me with horror, he thus broke forth:

'Yes, ye are all gone! All! there is not one left of all I so truly loved. And I sent ye here. The husband and the father, who should have been your guide and stay, was your bitterest foe. But ye are quiet now. Ye may have rest here; while I can never know peace or happiness again. The bitter tears I shed are a fit reward for my deeds. Oh, if the grave could give up its dead, before I lie down beside you, I would tell you of the depth and bitterness of my repentance. Well are ye avenged. The worm that dieth not, already preys upon my vitals. The fire that is not quenched is already kindled in my bosom. Death can bring me no relief. The mountains cannot hid me from the wrath of an offended God!'

Then throwing his arms wildly upward, with a feeble shriek, he fell prostrate on the ground.

I hastened to him, and raising him in my arms, chafed his cold hands, and strove to return consciousness. He sighed heavily, and slowly withdrawing himself from me, sat down on the newly made grave, and burst into tears.

Long and bitterly he wept. I did not strive to comfort him, for I well knew that there is no balm so soothing to the bruised and broken spirits as the tear of repentance. I stood beside him until his emotion subsided, and then spoke to him of hope and comfort.

'Young man,' said he, in stern and bitter tones, 'talk not to me of comfort. Bid the grave give up its dead—recall the deeds of a long life—and then bid me hope for peace. No,' said he, sorrowfully, 'it is all over now. They can never come to me—and how can I go to them? Would I were even now sleeping beside them.'

While he thus unconsciously uttered his thoughts aloud, I looked for the names upon the grave-stones. They were those of old friends, and the wretched being who sat trembling before me, was my father's friend and nearest neighbor.

Here, indeed, was a sad wreck. I spoke to the old man of his lost children, and he wept as he dwelt doating fondness on their memory.

With much entreaty I prevailed on him to leave the place, and suffer me to lead him. Home, alas! he had none. The alms house was his only refuge, and having conducted him thither, I sought my father's house. It was a joyful meeting; I was like one restored from the dead, and although I missed some bright, happy faces from among the group that welcomed me, yet the tears I shed for them were mingled with gratitude to the good Shepherd who had gathered the lambs of the flock to his bosom in their years of innocence and purity.

When all inquiries were satisfied, and our thoughts turned from ourselves to our friends and neighbors, I learned the history of the old man I had seen in the graveyard. When I left home, he was an industrious, thriving farmer, with a wife and three fine children, the oldest a son of eighteen, the second a daughter of fifteen, and a little boy of seven years.—His wife was a kind, gentle creature, who had long been an invalid, but who seemed to live only for her husband and children. Her daughter, a sweet gentle girl, was far too frail to contend with the fierce storms of life. The first rude blast withered the delicate flower.

But I must go on with my story. Soon after I left home, there came a stranger to reside in the neighborhood. Hitherto, as there was little or no travel through our quiet valley, it had not been thought necessary to have a house of public entertainment. All who came that way were welcome to the hospitalities of our firesides. A stranger came to establish one. It would, he said, induce travellers to visit the neighborhood, when it was known that there was a good public house on the road. He was welcomed with gladness, and took up his abode among us. It soon began to be whispered that the new tavern did not depend so much upon the custom of strangers, as that of our own citizens.

The bar was supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and the polite host made the poor and rich alike welcome.—Soon the fruits began to appear. Red-faced, bloated men were to be seen at all hours, lounging [illegible] sleeping off the effects of the last night's [illegible] their own firesides.—Among the [illegible] not one whose ruin seemed [illegible] of James Bond. [illegible] the loss of character [illegible] death, to his wretched [illegible] fell a victim. [illegible] The wife and mother [illegible] her husband and children, and struggled long [illegible]